

INTERFERENCE IS DUE TO MANY COINCIDENCES

Loop Antenna May Sometimes Help in Locating Source of Troubles.

A faulty fuse or transformer in the light supply wire, a high tension wire which swings and touches a tree, or sometimes a young boy who does not appreciate what a nuisance he is making of himself, will cause interference which may render signals from distant points totally unintelligible.

Where interference of this nature persists, the radio inspector may be called in, or, if he is not available, the members of your radio club. Either of these should be able to locate the source of interference. Before the loop or coil antenna came into prominence, receiving apparatus was frequently set up in an automobile with a small antenna on top of the car, the receiver tuned to the disturbing signal, and the auto set under way. The idea was to circle through a given territory, the trend of the circle always being in that direction where signals seemed loudest.

Finally the signals would be definitely located within a small area, where the search would be concentrated for the source of the disturbance.

Search Simplified.
The use of a loop or coil antenna simplifies this search considerably. As is well known, the loop antenna receives best when it lies in the plane through which the signal advances. If the plane of the antenna is toward the transmitting station, the signal is loudest. If the plane of the antenna is at right angles to the direction of propagation of the signals, no call will be received.

Two such loops set at some little distance from each other will be able to closely approximate the location of the source of disturbance. The locality is then visited and careful examination made.

In case of electric light wires, it will usually be found that high tension circuit is discharging into the branch of a tree, or that a defective fuse in the transformer pole is giving the trouble.

Boy's Set.
In the case of a small boy's set, his antenna usually will give him away. If this chance to be indoors. Inquiry in the neighborhood generally will disclose the culprit.

When conditions such as these exist, it should fall upon the public service company to take whatever steps are necessary to eliminate the fault. Usually they are more than glad to co-operate.

UNIVERSITY VIRGINIA GRADUATE IS FREED

North Carolina Governor Rescinds Action Honoring Extradition to Kentucky.

[By Associated Press.]
RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 30.—Governor Morrison today rescinded his previous action in honoring extradition papers in the case of William Bingham Gray, wanted in Kentucky on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. The action was taken after hearing held at the Governor's office and Gray was immediately given his liberty.

"I have made an investigation of this matter," said the Governor, "and while I believe a sincere and honest effort was made to re-establish the school at Mebane, failure has been the result. I do not believe young Gray is guilty of fraud. I have found that he led his law class at the University of Virginia this year and is considered a bright man with an excellent future. I do not intend to ruin his life by sending him to Kentucky for trial."

"I want to say, however, that Colonel Gray (Preston Lewis Gray, the father) should discontinue the operation of the school or it will get him into serious trouble."

J. B. Hubbard, who was sent here to seek extradition of Gray, testified today that Gray had misrepresented the school at Mebane in getting students. The plant was insufficient to meet the educational needs of "a baby," he said, and a number of Kentucky parents had been forced to withdraw their sons at a financial loss.

The defense contended that the extradition procedure was an attempt to recover in civil action by use of the criminal court.

DOORS OF WILMINGTON BANK ORDERED CLOSED

Commercial National Bank Placed in Charge of National Examiner.

[By Associated Press.]
WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 30.—The Commercial National Bank here failed to open its doors today and a notice was posted on the door signed by W. F. Folger, a national bank examiner saying the institution had been closed by order of the Comptroller of Currency, and that the bank examiner had taken charge.

Mr. Folger, who has been examining the bank's books for several days, refused to make any statement other than to refer to the formal notice posted on the doors of the institution. One executive who declined to permit his name to be used said: "I believe that if the bank is properly managed that 100 cents on every dollar will be paid to depositors."

Closing of the institution came as a surprise generally. It was said by Wilmington business men, Lieutenant Governor W. B. Cooper is chairman of the bank's board of directors.

The latest statement of the bank showed capital and surplus of \$225,000 and resources of \$3,000,000. The bank was organized in 1859, and seven years later was amalgamated with the Atlantic Bank and was known as the Commercial National Bank until 1918, when it relinquished its national charter and assumed the name of the American Bank and Trust Company. It became a national bank again last spring, and since then has been known as the Commercial National Bank.

SERVICE IN HOTEL IS MATTER OF HIGHEST SPECIALIZATION

Real Science Is Needed to Keep an Inn, Says Head of Waldorf-Astoria Corporation—Must Have Every Convenience.

The following was written by L. M. Boldt, chairman of the board of executive committee, of the Waldorf-Astoria Corporation, an organization directing some of the most famous hotels in the world. His name is known to hotel heads throughout the civilized universe.

By L. M. Boldt.
The judgment of a nation on a city rests surprisingly often on its hotels. This town is declared a "good town" and that town is declared a "punk place" by thousands of travelers who, if called upon to give a basic reason for this conclusion could be pinned down to the fact that the hotel wherein they were quartered gave them service or lack of service, made their stay pleasant or unpleasant, pleased the senses or affronted them and tinged their entire stay.

If they got up in the morning after a sleepless night because of unnecessary hall noises, poor mattress, faulty bathroom or what not and went down to a poorly cooked or served breakfast their entire day began wrong and the slightest experience that they would have hailed with pleasure were they feeling it were received with indifference or even dislike because their nerves were rapped, their digestion uneven, their comfort broken and before them was a night of similar experience.

Those who use hotels are not to be numbered in thousands, but in millions per annum. The majority of them are prepared to give a star hotel at least once a year for sleep, for eating purposes and they have been taught to expect not only comfort of home, but super comforts, super service and super luxuries. With every man a different temperament and a creature of different habits the hotel of today must be prepared to give a thousand whims, notions and desires and at the same time not allow that indulgence to interfere with the whim, notion or desire of another guest. In other words, the hotel business must be and is one of the most highly specialized professions in the world.

Hotels Like Homes.
The basic principle of hotel keeping is still the cordial welcome and entertainment of the traveler, and the maintenance of the friendly personal relationship of host and guest. But hotel keeping is no longer looked upon as a "gift," which covered a multitude of discomforts to the traveler. It is a science of business—and a business of science—learned and thoughtfully studied in every particular, and with definitely formulated principles.

To study the traveling public, who wish to be well served, but not over-served, and who appreciate intelligent and courteous recognition of their needs and wishes.

To give every patron the feeling of experiencing genuine hospitality—the kind it is a pleasure to receive, because it is given with sincere pleasure in the giving.

To afford all the protection and convenience of up-to-date hotel practice, and the best operating methods, and to improve them constantly.

To be fair to all patrons, employees, and stockholders.

To recognize in the conduct of the business that honesty is the best policy in all transactions, that the highest grade of quality is essential in all purchases and preparations, and that its operation must be always unqualifiedly first class.

To cater to patrons and meet their wishes, the only limits to this being those of law and society and the comfort of others.

The Late Mr. Boldt.
The one outstanding figure connecting the best in old and new methods of hotel operation was the late George C. Boldt, known and loved by the most universal and distinguished patronage ever established. Mr. Boldt was a man who represented the personification of hospitality. The world-famous Waldorf-Astoria was conceived by him in vision and took shape and materialized under his personal guidance. He was the pioneer of modern

keeping, and he taught the world new standards in his well-beloved profession.

As Mr. Boldt may be said to connect the old and new in hotel operation, so the Waldorf-Astoria links the old-time small hotels with the monumental enterprises which today number thousands of rooms and count their guests in millions.

To quote statistics: In the one group of five New York hotels which we operate—but one unit of the hotel industry of the city—1,000,500 guests were registered in the year 1920. A somewhat parallel organization known as the "Pershing Square Hotel" comprises five establishments also, and contains like our own organization, one of the three largest hotels in the world. The Pennsylvania Hotel, at present the largest of all, numbers more than 2,000 rooms.

The New York hotel system is the official host of the world for America. It condenses the comfort and advantages of long experience in catering to countless millions over the centuries. Our hotels must do fulfill the exacting function of welcoming and caring for the people of every land, under conditions adapted to their individual requirements. A series of highly organized departments of hotel service must be maintained, and it is no infrequent occurrence, for instance, to find an entire floor reserved exclusively for non-English-speaking guests of a particular nationality.

Foreign Service.
Many of the New York hotels maintain in foreign countries special representatives and facilities to take care of the guest before he leaves his own country—book his hotel accommodations, arrange his itineraries, supply information, and help in planning arrangements in the greatest detail.

This foreign service is, vice versa, at the disposal of the hotel guest leaving New York for foreign countries, for in the hotels themselves are established foreign clubs, reading rooms, special banking service, and many other highly specialized facilities.

New York City hotels have long been models for construction and management of hotel operations everywhere, and no projector of the modern hotel in the United States or Europe would think of beginning his work without first making a careful study of our monumental hostilities. In most of our hotels, the visitor will find that his every wish may be fulfilled without leaving the building. A lady with children may be assigned to a "Woman's Floor," on which men are never roomed. There she will find a playground and nursery for the children, where they may romp and play or enjoy a quiet story hour with the attendant. On the "Woman's Floor" the guest will find a hair-dressing salon, library, reception rooms and many other special services.

There are house physicians always subject to call—even dental office in some hotels. Brokers' offices, travel and information bureaus, drug stores, barber shops, Turkish baths, swimming pools, etc., are quite ordinary adjuncts to the hotel operation, as well as specialty shops for ladies, haberdasheries and innumerable other conveniences.

Places of Beauty.
Aesthetically, our hotels rank highly for their beautiful architecture, paintings and furnishings, and it is no uncommon occurrence, for instance, to have classes of art students request the privilege of being guided through the hotels and learning of the various treasures on display there. Our music is also an interesting feature, and orchestras of the highest type, often directed by world-famous artists, are included in the hotel organization.

Likewise, in the kitchens—our chefs

Heifetz and His Violin Coming Here January 9



With a trail of sensational successes left behind him in half a dozen countries, Jascha Heifetz, last word among fiddlers, is back in America and soon to be heard at the City Auditorium at a recital managed by Mrs. Wilson-Greene, who brings him here the night of January 9.

The Russian genius sailed from New York in October, 1920, for England, accompanied by his father and mother, two sisters, three cousins, a secretary and a pianist; the last, by the way, Samuel Chotzinoff, is with him on his present American tour.

and stewards are frequently called upon to lecture to agricultural and home economics classes, who visit these departments because of their interesting and remarkable facilities for the study of culinary art.

In the business operation of the hotel every economic condition is a source of constant study; as an example of the careful analysis made in every branch of the operation might be mentioned the system of "food control." In our own restaurants, alone, five and a half million meals are served in the course of a year's business. Obviously these enormous volumes of restaurant controlling. Although the theory of bill-of-fare prices, and the apparently arbitrary method by which they are arrived at, are to the mind of the average diner as obscure as "the theory of relativity," this subject is nevertheless a source of continual study and adjustment on the part of the hotel management. "Food control" answers the questions—"What happens to the thousands of dollars that in the form of raw material enters the establishment? Will all this merchandise reappear at the checkers' desks, properly accounted for as guests' sales? Are the number of steaks sold consistent with the number of loaves which the hotel accounting department is charged by dealers? If not, where is the loss? And what is the method of correction? Are the menu prices adjusted with the rise and fall of the food values? These latter adjustments, while not always noticed by the average diner, are constantly being made, and the careful observer, when he lunches in the hotel dining-room, will note from day to day, and according to marked conditions, the

fluctuations in the menu prices. Our only safeguard that the proper results are being accomplished in all these particulars is a thorough analysis of costs and sales, and daily computation of costs and revenues on all commodities. Comparisons day by day, month by month, and one establishment against another, are continuous.

Matter of Prices.
To the uninitiated, the ratio between cost and selling price on various items, according to these statistics, might seem large; on just this sophistry has rested the comments of hotel critics. When the figure is carried further, however, to another capitalization wherein it is charged with such items as linen, silver, china, music, heat, light and innumerable other expenses attached to its service—to say nothing of rent and overhead charges on the space occupied by the restaurant, surprising diminution has occurred. A few hotel men will pretend that the restaurant end of their business is a profitable one.

MARCONI SAYS TIME COP WITH RADIO SET

Art of Evading Arrest in Fast-moving Auto Made Possible by Wireless.

By Paul F. Godley.

Motorists! Detect the speed cop. By radio.

No less an authority than Marconi suggests the method. It really can be done. Besides, it is very interesting for it brings to the general attention a problem with which aviators have been wrestling a long time.

The ignition system of any gasoline engine acts as a radio transmitter.

The length of the wave which a car or motorcycle sends out differs with each make of car, for the wiring and the capacities of the circuits are seldom the same for any two makes of engine.

In connection with his radio work at very short wave lengths—one to fifteen meters—Marconi says that passing motor cars caused great trouble and interference during the experiments. Unfortunately for him the apparatus had been set up at the expense of considerable time and trouble near a main highway. When all the equipment had been put into operation, it was discovered that each time a motor-driven vehicle came within a half mile of the station, all experimenting had to stop.

Before long, the operators learned to tell the make of the car long before seeing it.

The "call" of the motorcycle cop was particularly easy to discern. Even with sensitive receiving outfits built to tune in on much longer waves, the presence of a motor vehicle near the antenna is easily perceptible.

Where radio outfits had been installed on airplanes, great difficulty was found in overcoming the interference caused by the ignition system on the plane. This was finally accomplished by carrying all wires within copper tubes which were grounded to the frame of the machine wherever possible.

If radio equipment is to be installed on autos, motor boats, gas-driven vessels, and the set used while the engine is running, the same expedient will have to be resorted to.

In most cases, the "armored" fluctuations in the menu prices. Our only safeguard that the proper results are being accomplished in all these particulars is a thorough analysis of costs and sales, and daily computation of costs and revenues on all commodities. Comparisons day by day, month by month, and one establishment against another, are continuous.

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Likewise, in the kitchens—our chefs

TEN AMERICANS SAT AT INTERNATIONALE

[By Associated Press.]
MOSCOW, Dec. 30.—Ten delegates from the United States attended the recent congress of the Third International. They are said here to have come under assumed names, because, it is explained, of the "illegal standing of the Communist Party in the United States." Several of the delegates, so in as, were present at Petrograd sessions. Upon arrival here, they were put up at hotels by the nationals, and given books of pens entitling them to three meals a day. They found it hard, in the beginning, to adapt themselves to the meal hours of Moscow—breakfast from 9 to 11 A. M.; dinner from 4 to 6 P. M. and supper from 9 to 11 at night.

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May the New Year be filled with ideals you will be able to realize and happiness beyond measure!

As we stand on the threshold of a New Year, we wish to express our sincere appreciation to the public for the patronage which it has accorded this store during the past year. We feel it is no small thing to possess, in such a large measure, the confidence of this community, and it is our firm resolve to lift this store even to higher levels of usefulness to our patrons, advancing ever along the road of progress during the coming year.

STORE CLOSED MONDAY

The COHEN Co.
SERVICE FIRST - SATISFACTION ALWAYS

The Officers and Directors of the Broad Street Bank, and its Church Hill and Fulton Branches, wish for their Patrons and Friends a Prosperous and Happy New Year.

BROAD STREET BANK

OFFICERS
W. S. RHOADS, Chairman of Board
OSCAR E. PARRISH, President
E. L. WORD, Vice-President and Cashier
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THE COHEN Co.

SERVICE FIRST - SATISFACTION ALWAYS

January Sale of LINGERIE

Will Begin Tuesday Morning

For Full Details Read Our Ads in Monday Evening Papers

Illustrations of women in lingerie.

P. S. LUBIENSKI CO.
ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.
800 East Broad. Phone Madison 6387.
To erect 20 new European Design Bungalows in Richmond's finest residential section—
STONEWALL COURTS
(Located between Grove and Patterson Avenues.)
Construction to begin January 15, 1923.

WHITLOCK'S
FUR SALE
HUDSON SEAL COATS
SKUNK TRIMMED
WAS \$375
NOW \$235

WHITLOCK'S
FUR SALE
HUDSON SEAL COATS
KRIMMER TRIMMED
WAS \$500
NOW \$289

WHITLOCK'S
FUR SALE
PERSIAN LAMB SKUNK TRIMMED COAT
WAS \$300
NOW \$195

WHITLOCK'S
FUR SALE
CHOKERS
REDUCED 15 PER CENT

WHITLOCK'S
FUR SALE
SEALINE COATS
RUSSIAN HARE TRIMMED
WAS \$150
NOW \$98

WHITLOCK'S
FUR SALE
CARACUL COAT
KRIMMER TRIMMED
WAS \$400
NOW \$235

WHITLOCK'S
FUR SALE
ALL FURS FOR LESS

WHITLOCK'S
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IT PAYS TO BUY WHERE YOU BUY IN SAFETY

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WAS \$125
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315 E. BROAD ST.